Pestage to foreign countries added. Readers who intend to leave town for the summer may have THE SUN mailed to them at the foregoing The address may be changed as is desired. Order through your newsdealer or of THE SUN, 170

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

A Drastic Investigation Required. It is reported from Washington that the investigation of the blowing up of the Bennington is to be "one of the most rigid affairs of the kind the Navy Department has ever known." It certainly ought to be of that character, for apparently the awful disaster was due to negligence or to an inherently vicious system of organization and administration.

The destruction of the Bennington is the last of a long series of catastrophes and "accidents" to our naval vessels or their guns. Ships have been run aground and lost or seriously damaged in well known and well charted waters. Guns have exploded with great loss of life.

What is the trouble and where does it lie? Almost invariably no officer has been punished because of these "accicourts of inquiry "the hand of Gop" has been peculiarly heavy on our navy.

of this whole matter, with a view to discovering the exact causes of so long a roll of disasters. The inquiry should go to the bottom of the naval organization, personal and material, and should touch the question of official education and training. A vast amount of money has been

spent on our new navy, and plans for great additions to the expenditure have been made. Before we proceed further his remembrance, NICHOLAS II. is unin this proud naval construction let us find out the causes of the calamities to cur ships or upon our ships which have happened in profound peace rather than in war. Why is the evil of desertion by enlisted men so portentous? Why is an explosion so easily possible under the rigid system of inspection required by the navy regulations? What is the trouble with the navigation that runs ships aground and wrecks them?

If the investigation into the causes of the disaster to the Bennington is to be a peculiarly "rigid" affair, it will have to be conducted by other methods than those which have left unexposed the causes and unfixed and unpunished the responsibility for a series of disasters which have shocked and humiliated the American people since the close of the war with Spain.

## The Kaiser and the Czar.

of NICHOLAS II. and WILLIAM II. on board the latter's yacht, which took place on Sunday, and which had been foretold by President CLEVELAND as his private three days before by THE SUN'S St. secretary in 1885. Mr. LAMONT'S sagaproduced a sensation in many a foreign capital from Tokio to Paris.

If it be true that the visit was made at the German sovereign's request, it tempt to foil the Anglo-French plan to isolate him and as a move toward a revival of the League of the Three Em- place of responsible management. perors, which was brought about by RISMARCK, and which for some years dominated Europe. That, very probably, is the Kaiser's motive for seeking the interview; the Czar's motive for assenting to it is doubtless a desire to secure Germany's moral support during the approaching peace negotiations and to get his German kinsman's advice touching the terms which he ought to accept at the hands of Japan, and also concerning the method of dealing with Russia's

internal troubles. To forecast the kind of counsel which imperial relative, we need only ask ourselves what are the former's personal interests and the national interests of Germany. The laurels of FREDERICK II. will not let WILLIAM II. sleep, and he cannot forget that even his own grandfather, WILLIAM I., who was by no means a man of remarkable intellect. has been officially pronounced deserving of the title of "the Great." by reason of the aggrandizement which he gave his native country. If it be the propensity of ambition to fish in troubled waters, WILLIAM II. may well indulge it at this time, for never in half a century has there been a more tempting opportunity. Even if Russia, in her present crippled condition, should side with France, it is probable that Germany would prove irresistible on land and might, if she chose, incorporate Holland and Belgium in her territory, to say nothing of a westward extension of her frontier at the expense of France. That which would be probable, however, against France and Russia combined would be absolutely certain if Russia remained

bered, in 1870-71. To bring about a lasting renewal of the "Drei Kaiser Bund," however, it would be indispensable to keep the authority of the Russian autocrat intact. The Czar's subjects are far more friendly to the French than to the Germans, and should they obtain representative institutions they would insist upon the maintenance of the Franco-Russian alliance. Nor is this the only reason why Emperor WILLIAM cannot desire see Russia transformed into a contitutional monarchy. He knows that the ultimate outcome of such a transformation would be to make Russia self-

neutral, as she did, it will be remem-

parably stronger considered as a military Power. The history of the French Republic shows how dangerous is proximity to the expansive energies of a liberated people. WILLIAM II., moreover, is much less phlegmatic than the Teutonic, and would be unlikely to brook the restrictions placed upon the Reichs-

tag when BISMARCK refused to make the Imperial Ministers responsible to that trusted to make it preponderant. It cannot be supposed that the German sovereign wishes to see such an example of parliamentary omnipotence held up

before his subjects on his eastern as well as his western frontier. From the Czar's point of view the time is not unpropitious for a revival of the "Drei Kaiser Bund." It will be easy for Emperor WILLIAM to explain away the subscriptions of certain German bankers to the last Japanese loan. Nor is t doubtful that, under the pressure that might be exerted by the German sovereign, Berlin bankers would furnish all the

money needed by Russia, either to procure peace with Japan or to continue the war. France, on the other hand, is an orange which has been sucked dry so far as the prosecution of hostilities in the Far East is concerned. The St. Petersburg Government has been informed that, while the money required for an indemnity might be obtainable in the French Republic, not another centime will be forthcoming for a less acceptable purpose. WILLIAM II. can also appeal to gratitude as well as to the fidelity with which he has fulfilled the promise given by him to the Czar at their last private interview, the promdents." According to the reports of rigorously on the Prussian frontier of tion. Poland that the Czar would be at liberty to send to Manchuria almost the whole It is time for a drastic investigation of the huge army usually distributed in Polish garrisons. That was an inestimable service, and may well seem to call for a reward. Above all, the HOHENZOLLERNS can now do for the ROMANOFFS what the latter did for the HAPSBURGS in 1849. WILLIAM II. could interpose to stifle a Russian rebellion, as the Czar Nicholas I. intervened

> likely to undervalue such assistance. By their acts ye shall know them. The first deeds done and the first official declarations made by the Czar on his return to St. Petersburg should throw light upon the tenor of the advice offered by the German Kaiser.

to crush the Hungarian revolution.

With the Black Sea mutiny fresh in

#### Lamont and Cortelyou.

The death of Mr. DANIEL SCOTT LA-MONT on Sunday suddenly ended a career which in some respects bore a close resemblance to that of Mr. GEORGE BRUCE CORTELYOU. Each of them served as private secretary to a President, and each was graduated from that relatively humble function into a place in the Cabinet.

Mr. LAMONT had the larger preliminary experience of politics, for he was one of the young men in whom the peculiar discernment of character by SAMUEL J. TILDEN early recognized rare moral and It is not surprising that the meeting political abilities. He had justified the judgment of Mr. TILDEN in important public functions before he was selected urg correspondent, should have cious performance of the duties of people there than I can in the Executive that confidential relation led to his appointment as Secretary of War during the second term of Mr. CLEVELAND. When both of them returned to private will naturally be interpreted as an at- life great financial and railroad interests approved the judgment of Mr.CLEVELAND by putting Mr. LAMONT in a foremost

Mr. CORTELYOU had had slight experience of political life. He had been a teacher and a law reporter, and as a stenographer he had rendered service to various officials in New York and to both President CLEVELAND and President McKinley. In 1900 he became private secretary to Mr. McKinley. President ROOSEVELT retained him in that office. When the Department of Commerce and Labor was organized in 1903 he was put at its head and thereupon obtained seat in the Cabinet. He won the confidence of Mr. ROOSEVELT to such a Emperor WILLIAM is likely to give his degree that the leadership of the Repub- He approves and recommends it strongly. lican campaign of 1904 was entrusted to him, and he now holds with conspicuous success the office of Postmaster-

General. Mr. LAMONT'S rapid progress in both public and private life was due to his natural and intrinsic abilities solely. It is true that he attracted the attention of men powerful in influence, like Mr. TILDEN, Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. WHIT-NEY, but not through any pushing persistency on his part. He was a man of modesty who was discovered rather than self-exploited. His rise to political distinction and to private wealth and financial influence was due to singular merit utilized by those who recognized the ability of a rarely forceful and resourceful man and who profited exceedingly by means of it.

The End of the Teamsters' Strike. It has taken the Chicago teamsters and their supporters fifteen weeks to learn that organized labor is not the strongest force in the country. It has cost them nearly if not quite threequarters of a million dollars to learn that American public opinion believes in the freedom of labor. Their strike has been an absolute failure. Only a few of the 5,000 men who took part in it will get their old places again, except as vacancies may occur in the ranks of those who have taken the jobs which the strikers deserted. All have lost their time and their money, and many of them have lost places in which they were earning from \$12 to \$15 a week. They

have gained nothing. This strike, from its beginning, was entirely without justification. There is much evidence to show that it was conceived in graft by individual leaders. supporting with regard to manufactures, Its record of nineteen deaths and nearly instead of remaining Germany's best five hundred injuries, as a result of its things. In some counties of the East there

of the methods by which it was carried on. It dies as it should die, in failure and disgrace.

Experiences like this have forced employers into organizations for their own aware that the Slav temperament is protection. Unionism shrieks that such organizations are formed for the purpose of crushing unionism. This view is not warranted by the facts. Never before has the right of labor to organize or its wisdom in organizing been so body. If the Russians get any kind widely and so fully recognized. Yet of national assembly they may be rarely, if ever, has opposition to unionism been so strong. This is due to the methods employed by so many of the unions. Ignorant and sometimes unscrupulous leaders gather about them the radical and turbulent element of the union. A strike is ordered and all members must go out, irrespective of their personal opinions. This is called "loyalty to the union." Thirty-seven out of the 900 members of a Chicago teamsters' union met and voted for a strike because of alleged sympathy for nineteen garment workers whose grievances were practically forgotten. As a result 5,000 men were out of employment for nearly four months. The city of Chicago was forced to spend nearly \$500,000 to preserve

\$10,000,000 to \$12,500,000. In view of the ever increasing public recognition of the fact that the greatest danger to unionism now comes from within the organization, the friends and particularly the leaders of unionism can do no more wisely than to devote a month or two to a careful consideration of policies and methods. In the experiences self-interest. He has a right to recall of the last two years in Cripple Creek, in Fall River, in the New York subway affair, in the strike of the Chicago teamsters, and in various incidents elseise that order should be enforced so where there is abundant food for reflec-

order in its streets, and the loss to the

trade of the city is estimated at from

#### Waiting for the Break.

The Hon. ROBERT MARION LA FOL-LETTE of Wisconsin is still standing with reluctant feet where Governor and Senator meet. A little while ago he was going to hang on to the Governo.'s chair until the Legislature consented to certain legislation for which he has fought long. Rather unexpectedly, and somewhat to his disappointment, perhaps, the Legislature proved docile. Yet he is as doubtful as ever of the advisability of emigrating from Madison to Washington:

" I have not yet decided that I will qualify as United States Senator. If I do I shall have to resign as Governor of Wisconsin, and I think I am deeply under obligation to the people of Wisconsin, with whose aid I have accomplished reforms along lines where correction was badly needed. I have not decided that I can leave the work at this stage, but I believe that, with the new laws we have, it is pretty well under control."

In short, it is unpleasant to let go. The Governor feels his responsibility for Wisconsin. Can she walk alone without him? Besides, among the Badgers he is King. In the Senate he will be but a beginner.

Mr. La Follette has two more years to serve as Governor. A Governor is sometimes nominated for President. What chance does a Senator have in that race? When will a national convention conscribe a Conscript Father?

Yet a fresh voice crying in that desert; a real demagogue, leader of the people and irrepressible trust buster in that solemn chamber! "If I go to the Senate," he says, "it will be because I believe I can better serve the interests of my

Of course. Only the interests of his people are to be considered. But, since in his view "the coming national campaign will see the smashup of both great political parties," since he looks for "a breaking up of political lines," he must think that "things are coming his way." Shall they find Governor LA FOLLETTE or Senator LA FOLLETTE? This is food for his thought. If it were not so serious a question with him he might be suspected of rather overdoing a bit of political coquetry just now.

# The Great Renunciation.

The Hon. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS. Dedham's greatest Bryaniac statesman and one of the original and only tribunes of the Peo-pul, has been casting a reminiscent and an appreciative glance upon his illustrious career. He finds it good. But why, foreigners ask, is the immortal WILLIAMS only a private man? Why is he plain Citizen WILLIAMS? Why are not public honors and offices heaped upon him? Why does he not shake the Senate with his thunders?

Mr. WILLIAMS does well to answer

these inevitable questions: "I started out as a Republican. The rulers o Republican politics of Norfolk county had it all worked out for me to go to the House, the Senate, the Governorship and the United States Senate. I believe, if I had given myself over to them, the program could have been carried out. Certain it is I had a big start on HENRY CABOT LODGE in many ways. But I kicked on BLAINE."

If Mr. WILLIAMS hadn't kicked on BLAINE, where would LODGE be now? A Harvard professor, perhaps; a diligent maker of books, the editor of a magazine. Let us not weakly say that these things lie on the knees of Fate. Mr. WILLIAMS was Fate. He made room for LODGE. He chose the private station as the post of honor. He has occasionally emphasized this resolution by running for office. But the Massachusetts people want their tribune to remain free and independent. They won't coop him up in the State House.

Mr. WILLIAMS "kicked on BLAINE" in 1884. He is "kicking on" BILL GASTON in 1905. Thus does he obey the voice at eve obeyed at prime. To a man of his temperament it doesn't matter what he "kicks on" so long as he kicks. He likes the exercise.

The fee of \$2,000,000 to Mr. CROMWELL for selling the Panama Canal looks fabulous to the ordinary mind unused to the scale of prices in great cities for legal work.—Buffalo Evening News. It does, indeed.

In one Kansas county there is a man and seven-ghths to every girl.—Kansas City Journal. There should be an interstate board of equalization and apportionment for these sustomer; and also to make her incom- riots and assaults, is a sufficient display are two girls and five-sixteenths for every | NEW YORK, July 24.

man. This unjust distribution makes countless thousands mourn.

If he chooses to do so, Justice Rooken can hold his present judicial appointment until the end of 1908, when his term will expire.—Rochester Union and Advertiser. The worst should be stated unflinchingly

WARREN B. HOOKER'S present term as Justice of the Supreme Court of New York will expire not in 1908, but on Dec. 81, 1918.

If the Panama Canal authorities are hunting for a truly great and really experienced Welfare Promoter to make things cheerful and Christmaslike in the Zone, why do they not retain the services of the Hon. CHAUNORY M. DEPEW the instant he lands upon his native shore?

#### THE WAR INDEMNITY.

Germany Got a Billion Dellars Frem France-What Should Japan Receive? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The chief plenipotentiary for Japan is speeding across the continent from Seattle, and it seems opportune that another side of the indemnity question should be presented to the public. We have read much against her demanding as little as possible. Germany demanded a billion dollars from France and got it; but Japan, after a much more terrible war, is told she must not ask half a billion from Russia. If she should, Russia would continue the war for years and exhaust Japan. The alacrity with which the second series of Japanese 4% per cent. bonds has just been oversubscribed in New York, London and Berlin stands in sharp contrast to loan her more money for war purposes. the end of her own resources and can drag on

Japan should demand a fair indemnity not oppose the demand or encourage Russia

1. The war was begun to force Russia to carry out her own agreements.
2. It was the natural consequence of Russia's high handed acquisition of Port Arthur.
3. The payment of indemnity will discour-

broad austed by the incident of the Kniaz Potemkin and this last indication of general disturbance in Turkey. All the Bakan countries are agitated, and the only thing that keeps them from intervening in Macedonia and the vilsyet of Adrianople is the pressure of the work of the countries of the

easy it was to pull \$20,000 a year from said policyholders. But he who laughs last laughs best. The day of reckoning is at hand. The strenuous,

mad rush for dollars and fame gained through questionable means by those who have por as the very elect will be most thoroughly ex-

My dear Sun, truth is mighty even in the NEW YORK, July 24.

## Col. Lament, "Sun" Correspondent

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the sketch of Col. Lamont printed in THE SUN this morning the pleasurable fact was overlooked that for four years from 1877 ne was the resident correspondent at Albany for THE SUN; also that Col. Lamont served SUN with the fidelity, integrity and industry that marked him and his associations with all in political and financial life, from the beginning to the ending of his succe NEW YORK, July 24.

Lighter Garb for Hotel Boys.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I appeal to THE SUN as the most influential paper of the city in behalf of elevator boys and beliboys employed in hotels. The absurd custom of wearing heavy cloth uniforms, especially coats, in this kind of weather should be abandoned. What possible objection can be made to a shirt watst and cotton rousers, or to the most fastidious guests a light or thin cotton coat would perhaps not be

It is bad enough to have to be all day long in an elevator shaft, superheated with the heat from the machinery below, without having to bear the weight of close fitting woolen clothing. would contribute much to the comfort of guests to see these hard worked youths more com fortably dresse I. A HOTEL GUEST.

TESTIMONY FROM SOUTH AFRICA The Attempts to Christianize the Kanes Described as Unsuccessful.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Being South African, and having lived in a country ong the happy hunting ground of missiona ies and their helpers, I can affirm that to s South African a missionary has never looked as he does to other people.

To say that the Kafir, Zulu, Basuto, Maahangaen, Khoi-Khoi and Matabele would be better off, spiritually and materially, without the interference of the missionary is saying too little. Strange as it may sound, the native of South Africa stands in less need of the civilizing influence of Christianity than does his white brother, herded up in the poorer parts of Christian olties. Prior to the advent of the white man and his missionary the Kafir was the superior of the white man in every respect. Perhaps his manners were not quite as polished as those of the missionary, but he lied less than many white men; stole less, if at all; was hospitable; was strictly moral; took core of his children and honored his parents. These traits are still found in the Kafir, but only where the

missionary has not yet settled.
One of the reasons for this is that the makeup of Christianity is too imaginary, and that o a mind like that of a Kafir only things that are natural can appeal. However, the religion being forced down his throat, he swallows it, and, like a case of a wrongly treated disease, the result is unhappy. Missionary work in South Africa is under-

aken from many motives. The most important, perhaps, is politics; graft is a close second; then comes business, and, trailing a long way behind, a little real interest in the Kafir and religious endeavor. It is quite unnecessary to dwell on the political importance of the missionary. That this gentle-man, by means of his peculiar powers, influences the making of treaties with the naive chiefs is well known; so is the fact that he has often served as the purveyor of arms nd ammunition to those who would use them in the interest of his Government. The native, as a rule, is tackled very much

on the same principle as are the women and

children in Europe and America. He is told

that to go to the heaven of the white man

The network as burnt to force Russia to the same principles are rettle women and the same properties of the same principles are rettle women and the same properties of the same principles are rettled to the same principles are rettled to the same principles are rettled to the same principles are rettled in any paper. The off freedom in proportion to the size of the indemnity shade or not. If a profine of the indemnity shade or not. If a profine of the indemnity shade or not. If a profine of the indemnity shade or not. If a profine of the indemnity shade or not. If a profine of the indemnity shade or not. If a profine of the indemnity shade or not. If a profine of the indemnity shade or not. If a profine of the indemnity shade or not. If a profine of the indemnity shade or not. If a profine of the independent of the shade of the satisfant or in the fourth of t

### NEW YORK, July 28. Professor Kellogg on Clams.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The use of

slovenly English has become so common that it may occasion no surprise when one reads in a Troy newspaper a statement purporting to come from the lips of Dr. James L. Kellogg. professor of biology in Williams College. Who is making an experi-ment near Chatham. Mass., as to the propagation of clams. Dr. Kellogg is reported as saving: "Clams will grow so rapidly and increase so fast after the spawning period that it is best to plant them if they are an inch long, some distance apart in regular rows, so they will not be crowded within a year or so, and even then they will need thinning out at intervals. After a man should therefore have a good sized clam garden, he would need to be taking out quite a good many to prevent them getting too thick for healthy growth, thus supply-

ng his customers regularly and keeping his farm Ye gods and little fishes-also clams! It may be that this college professor is a victim of the de pravity of the types, or he may have been mis-reported. On the other hand, the surprising mairmation of sentences may be due to careless edit This almost criminal disregard of correct ed to the attention of THE SUN. TROY, N. Y., July 22. Mrs. M. B. Long.

## The Resources of One Poet.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: When Tom Hood prepared his list of unrimable words he made one mistake, according to the pronunciation that is current in various parts of the United States at this time. Hood said that the word "have" has no rime. How's this! In the springtime what troubles the weary farmers

When fifty million cows begin all at once to calve! Of course, the dictionaries say that the words do not rime, but THE SUN says that the dictionaries don't know it all. In some sections of the country principally in New England and Greate the words may not rime, but among the farmers of nearly all sections they do ROCHESTER, July 24. JABRE O'SHAUGHNESSET.

MAN AND MOTHER-IN-LAW. udicial Version of a Jest as Old as

Lucretius, at Least. From the Pennsylvania County Court Reports for July No duty devolves upon a son-in-law, on account of domestic relations, to defray the expenses of

his mother in law's funeral. If a mother-in-law dies at the house of her son-in-law, her estate is liable for all damages arising therefrom to his business, and for all expenditures necessitated thereby for the entertainment of funeral guests. He may also recover for the storage of his mother in law's furniture if he has taken good care thereof, provided his claims are within

HANNA, P. J., Jan. 28, 1905 .- If the objections to the claim allowed by the auditing judge were considered seriously by the exceptant, t is rather noteworthy that no testim was produced in opposition to the claim. It seems testatrix died at the home of her son-inlaw, the husband of one of her daughters, where she had resided during the last two menths of her life. No claim was made against her estate for boarding, &c., furnished her; but her son-in-law claimed to be reimbursed the loss occasioned him by reason of interruption of his business during the period the remains of testatrix were in his house after her death, and for the use of his house, for the funeral, from Sunday until

the following Wednesday.

As the subject of the claim arose after the death of testatrix, of course the claimant is a competent witness in his own behalf. From his testimony it appeared that the occupa-tion of his house as a residence for himself and family was, as may readily be inferred, greatly interrupted by reason of the death herein of testatrix, the subsequent care her remains and preparation for her funeral. But, in addition, his professional busine 2 was interfered with, engagements made by But, in addition, his professional busine a was interfered with, engagements made by him for the reception and treatment of patients canceled, and he was unable to continue his usual practise and business during a period of at least one week. For such extra trouble, loss and inconvenience caused by death is is usual to reasonably compensate the person or persons who thereby suffer and are obliged, by reason of the circumstances, to render unusual labor and services or incur expenses they would not otherwise incur. And, in a case like the present, a loss and interruption of business is also a proper subject of compensation. In this instance, neither the facts related by the claimant nor the estimate placed by him on his loss of income from his business were contradicted or shown to be unusual, unreasonable and unreliable. The question, being one of fact, was passed upon by the auditing judge, and his conclusion was not shown to be erroneous.

It is also proper to allow the claimant the small sum expended by him for the refreshment of those in attendance at the funeral, and it cannot with propriety be objected to And, likewise, the claimant is also snitted to the reasonable amount asked by him for the care of furniture, &o, belonging to testative while it was stored in his house from the date of her death until it was delivered to the executor. That it was well cared for any protected from injury and peacefully surrendered to the executor ought not to be complained of.

The exceptions are dismissed and the adjudication as corrected is confirmed.

every one to take assignate at par with gold. and those coming last to the bakeries to be certificates of good political principles. One day there is a cry to prevent low rates from causing losses to shareholders. Next day

prescribe low rates for freight and travel. Every day brings a new folly to our notice. DENVER, July 21. POSET S. WILSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having noticed the great attention being given at present in our magazines and newspapers to South America and South American affairs, I would suggest that a place be found for this subject in our set throughout the United States. If the develop ment of our commerce and a greater knowled and better acquaintance with our sister repub of the southern continent are worth anything to us as a nation and as individuals, it would seem that there are subjects in our high school courses and our college courses that might well give was German is better versed in this subject than the young American. Speaking as a graduate of a New York State high school and of a New York State college I say that my ignorance upon this ed unutterable bliss. Thu of affairs is shameful and can be remedled none too

Will not THE SUN, which seems to realize the possibilities which await us in South America, call attention to this great opportunity? A VOICE IN THE WILDERNESS.

ANCON, Canal Zone, July 12. Question From a Climber.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Seeing so much in the daily press about "Society Editors," "Pads and Fancies," and other funny financial fantasies, I wish to ask if there are any other re-liable publications in or around New York in which a plain, unvarnished but naturalized American itizen can have his name embellished, emblagor mily hung up among the famous finanelers and mighty Melican men of the present day for a reasonable put-up? A PLAIN HIGHWAYMAN.

Rhine Topics. Old Rhineland Fritz, a robber knight, Addressed a quaking captured gang "Ho, friends," he quoth, "what give ye me

You surely would not hang." And forthwith farmers offered lands And merchants rich of ducats spake, And one would give his heirlooms rare And one the hand of daughter fair For precious freedom's sake.

But one there was, a scribbler poor, Possessed of naught but ready pen. So knight and captives winked their eyes When he observed: "A fairer prize I'll give than all these men." "A literary company,"

He said, with quite a sapient look, "A company composed of acores Is editing a book. "It tells the lives of noblemen In wonderful poetic flights;

It ladles out undying fame.
Of gentlemen!—observe its name:
'Our Nobby Rhineland Knights!' "And if you free me. Ritter Fritz. And spare me Death's unpleasant cup.

Your noble fads I will portray, And little fancies recherché In short, I'll write you up. "And if you pay a trifle down In Chapter One you'll out a dash."

That scribbler got his liberty foreover, incidentally,

He got a trifle cash.

DISCOVERY OF HOMESTAKE MINE. How the Famous Black Hills Gold Bearing

From the Denver Republican. The death of Moses Manuel, discoverer of one of the greatest gold mines in the world, the famous Homestake of the Black Hills, brings to the minds of old timers many stories of him and of his famous discovery. It is

noticeable that, as he had worked for the greater part of his life in the mines, as he had made his money and his living in them, his death should have come to him there. In the bottom of a deep shaft in the Minnesota mine, some fifteen miles from Helena, Mon., Mose Manuel, as many a poor miner before him had done, sencountered the escaping gas from the gasoline tanks, set it off, as it were, by the light of his candle,

and died in the resulting explosion.

With Manuel's death passes away one of the most typical of the old time miners and prospectors of the West. When, in the historic spring of 1876, Mose Manuel and his brother Fred found some rich float, near where the town of Lead, S. D., is now located, they little dreamed that they were about to bring to light the greatest gold bearing lode then known to the world. But the snow was still on the ground, and, search as they might, they could not follow the track of the float. After a while the snow melted and Mose wanted to start out again and look for the lode, but his partners scoffed at him and did not think it amounted to anything. But Mose persisted, and when at last he found the rich ore on the side hill he turned to his partner and said: "Hank, this is surely a

nomestake. This term was then in common use, and meant enough money to take a fellow where they all wanted to go, "back to the States." And so they called it the Homestake. The Manuel boys and their partner, Henry

Harney, worked the property for a year before they sold it to the late Senator George Hearst. Mose Manuel went to Minnesota, when he was a mere lad, in the frontier days. He was a frontiersman in every sense of the

word. His earliest recollections were of fleeing from the Indians back in the '50s, later of fighting them, of hunting deer and buffalo, of running from the attacks of an infuriated herd of buffalo, and escaping only by jumping down a steep bank.

As Minnesota advanced it grew too tame or him, and the spirit of the West called him further, even to the mountains of Mon-

tans. There he mined and hunted deer, bear and elk. He knew all the hardships of the pioneer, and he knew all the delights of his life. He knew what it was to go hungry, to be cold and to be poor, and because he knew and remembered all these things no one in a condition ever appealed to him in vain. One of Manuel's big discoveries was made

n a romantic way. It was in '74, when he folowed the first Alaskan excitement. They went to Fort Wrangel on a steamer, and from there took Indian canoes to the interior. At one of their camping places their attention was attracted by a pretty squaw married to a pefriend the white men, and finding that they, then where to look.

"I was fishing on that river one day," she said in her broken English, "and I lost my one, and found a pretty yellow one. I used it Afterward, when we came back, men showed me what they called gold, and it was like my yellow sinker. I know where I found it; you go there. It is there."

They followed her directions and found placer rich in gold.

### Things Japanese.

Between 1883-4 and 1905-6 the ordinary revenue of the Japanese Government increased from \$37,-500,000 to \$150,000,000. In the same period the national debt has advanced from \$115,000,000 to \$725,000,000; but Japan has a good deal more to show to-day, present and prospective, for this debt than she had for the earlier one.

According to the Japanese omcial "Financial and Commercial Annual" for 1906, the empire's war expense to March 31, including the last 414 per ent, loan, had been \$694.450,000. The war expense is met by using the normal revenue surplus funds, special war taxes and public loans. Not a bill against Japan for war or other supplies has been reported in default. This year's special war taxes amount to only \$75,500,000. The curtailment of local expenditures and national thrift are winning the war for Japan on the financial side.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamship company of Japan will resume its service between San Fran-cisco and the Orient about Jan. 1 next. It will pegin with three vessels, and later three very large vessels, now under construction in Japan, will be added to the flect. The company had run on this route for years before the war began. Then the poses the fleet, comprising the America Maru,

Hongkong Maru and Nippon Maru.
In Tokio a large factory for the manufacture of explosives is being erected by the Nobel Explosive company of Ayr, Scotland. It will take two years o erect and equip the factory. The Japanese to erect and equip the factory. The Japanese Government has the option of acquiring the new factory after ten years. Several Japanese officials studied the manufacture of explosives at the Ayr

works. Japan has, so far, spent upon the war about seven years' normal State expenditure: and yet she is able, by thrift and prudence in financial matters, to avoid any economic disaster. Ever since the war began her foreign trade has prospered beyond all precedent, while her bank deposits, of all classes, have reached record figures. Japan's tobacco monopoly will yield a revenue this year of \$16,000,000. As the \$150,000,000 loan so eagerly taken up a few days ago is secured by this

revenue, the prompt payment of interest each haif year and of the principal at maturity is a dead sure quantity. And the tobacco revenue is not by any means Japan's chief resource. Her Government raliways are still virgin of bonds.

"Expansion is the marked characteristic in every branch of Japanese commercial undertaking," says the commercial agent of the New South Wales Government, who has recently visited Japan. Seventy per cent. of Japan's war expenditure has

been spent in Japan. Many struggling concerns have become successful undertakings as a consequence of this policy. Japan's total foreign trade for 1904 shows an increase of \$42,500,000, or 14 per cent. Imports increased \$27,500,000, or 17 per cent., and exports \$15,000,000, or 10 per cent. \$15,000,000, or 10 per cent. The import increases were in machinery, tin plates, petroleum and coal.

The export increase was mainly in manufactured Japan's trade with China in 1904, despite the war. made substantial progress, both in exports to and imports from China. Japan bought from the United States in 1994

more petroleum, more leather, more machinery and more steel ralls than ever beare, besides increases in other lines, such as tin plates, fron bars n rods, hitherto principally purchased in Europe. Years ago not an American pall went to Japan: now American nails divide the Japanese trade therein with German nails. During the nine years ended in 1903 the number

of public companies in Japan increased from 4,000 o 9,000, or an average increase of 555 each year.

In the battle of Tsu Shima Straits a Japanese Moer, having had a leg shot away, used his sword as a crutch and dragged himself below, where, having slowly scrawled on a piece of paper "Banzali I die a giorious death," he feil back dead. That is the spirit which is winning the war.

## Investigate Horace Porter!

From the Buffalo Evening News. It is all right to compel Gen. Porter to tell how much money of his own he spent in the search for the bones of Paul Jones, and then he must be tepaid. THE SUN is right in saying that it is a scandal for the United States to neglect the duty of a return

. From the Rochester Union and Advertiser.

Gen. Porter spared no trouble or expense to prosecuting the work of searching for the remains of Jones, and the country has exerted itself in bringing the body home with pomp and ceremony to rest in place of honor for all time to come. least Congress can do is to ascertain what Gen-Porter's expenses were and pass a bill as soon as cossible to reimburse him. And the law should also contain a recognition of the country's indebt-

## What Mr. Balfour Regrets.

Mr. A. J. Balfour in C. B. Fry's Magazine. I belong to that unhappy class of beings forever pursued by remorse, who are conscious that they threw away in their youth opportunities that were open to them of beginning golf at a time of life when alone the muscles can be attuned and practised to the full perfection required by the most difficult came that perhaps exists.